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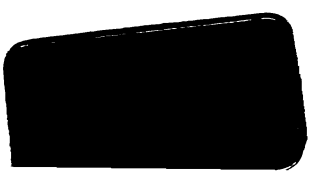

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JOHN SIBERCH

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

1886—1905

BY

ROBERT BOWES

AND

G. J. GRAY

With Facsimiles of Title-pages, Colophons, Ornaments, Initial Letters, Woodcuts, &c., used by John Siberch.

¶ *Printed by* JOHN CLAY, M.A.
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PREFACE.

IT is now twenty-one years since I gave in "Biographical Notes on University Printers" the little that was then known of John Siberch the first Cambridge Printer. Two years later there appeared Mr Bradshaw's Introduction to Bullock's *Oratio*, showing the order of issue of the eight books, and the method pursued in arriving at that order. In 1894 I found in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, a copy of Linacre's Galen *de Temperamentis* differing from the other copies that I had seen, and a description of which I gave in a communication to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the 22nd of October 1894 (*Proceedings* IX. 1), and now reprint. I had a facsimile of the last two leaves (Q 5, 6) made at the time by Mr Dew Smith, but the issue of these was delayed, from a desire to include with them the result of discoveries that had then been made, and the hope that others might follow.

My own inquiries with regard to Siberch and the other early Cambridge Printers had been limited to their work as Printers. But Mr G. J. Gray in his work on Early Cambridge Bookbinding for the admirable monograph issued by the Bibliographical Society in 1904, has made many interesting discoveries, and he

now brings together all new matter that has come to light respecting Siberch since the issue of Mr Bradshaw's Bibliography in 1886.

To enumerate here all the information brought together by Mr Gray is quite unnecessary. The chief interest centres in the discovery of the hitherto unknown work printed by Siberch—Lily & Erasmus, *de octo partium orationis constructione libellus*—found along with two other most important fragments, the letter of Peter Kaetz to Siberch, and the actual printer's "*copy*" of a portion of Croke's *Introductiones in rudimenta Graeca*, printed in 1520 for Siberch, and of which we know of a copy in Siberch's own binding. These fragments, found along with a sheet of *Papyrius Geminus*, seem to bring us into direct personal contact with the printer after a space of more than three hundred years.

Then along with the discovery of the two editions of Linacre's Galen *de Temperamentis*, is the curious varying condition of the vellum copies of that work.

Mr Bradshaw had noted the different impressions of the woodcut border of Baldwin's *Sermo*, and now it has been found that we have the work in two states, one of which, the only copy known, is put forward as that (probably the proof) sent to the Bishop of Ely to whom the work was dedicated.

The record of the existence at one time of a bond of £20 given to the University on behalf of Siberch seems to point to his having some official connection with the University.

The Subsidy Rolls 22 April, 1523—21 April, 1524, show that Siberch was not in Cambridge during that time. A point in Siberch's later history is gained by meeting with some of his binding rolls in the possession of Nicholas Spierinck, who used them with his own.

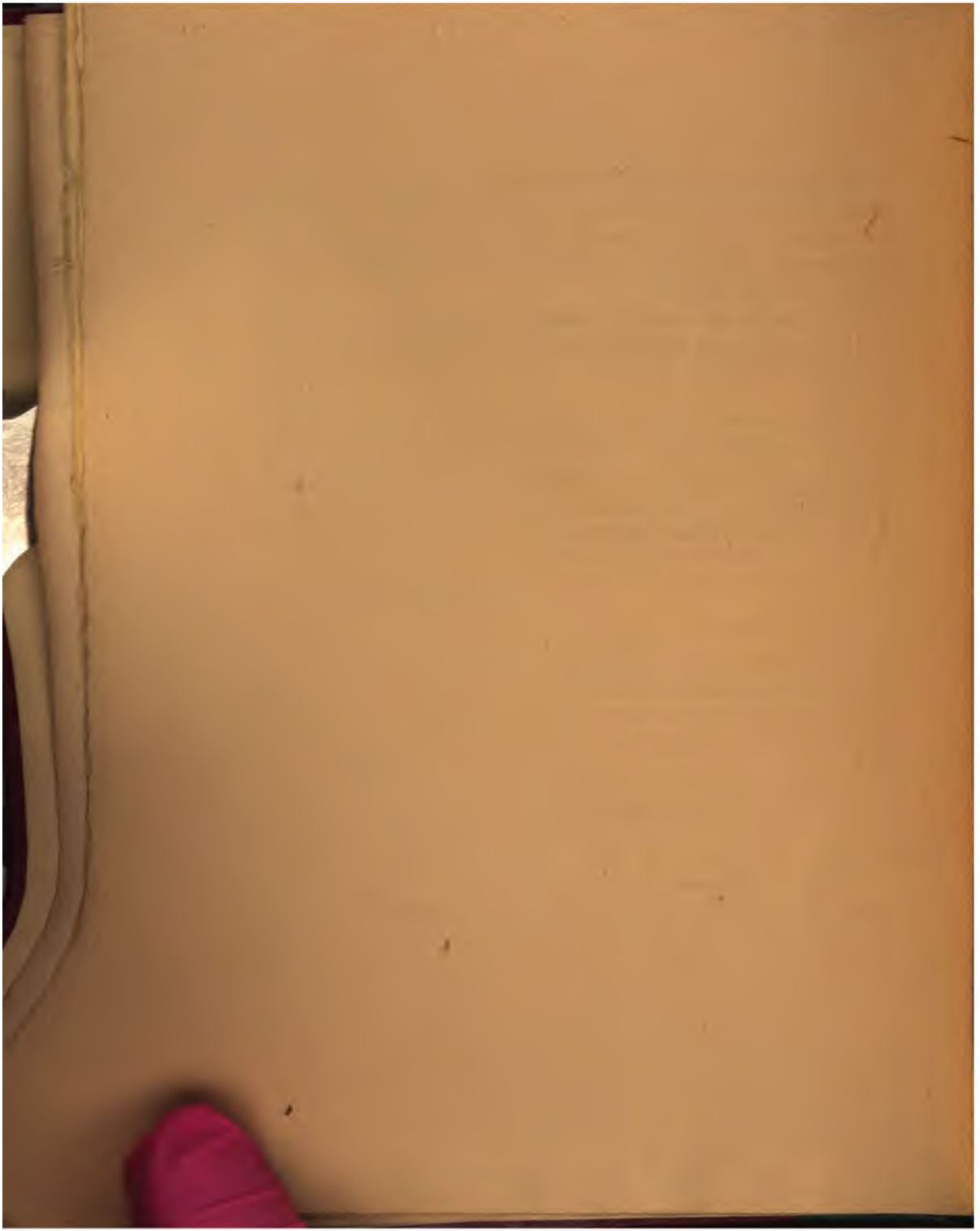
Facsimiles are given in this volume of title-pages and colophons of the books printed by Siberch which have not been reproduced in facsimile—including the single page of the *Lily & Erasmus:* ornamental borders, woodcuts, and initial letters are also brought together.

With the *Galen*, *Bullock*, *Augustine*, and *Papyrius Geminus*, previously issued in facsimile, this volume will give specimens of each of Siberch's works, as far as our present knowledge extends.

Thanks are due to many persons, especially to Mr F. J. H. Jenkinson and Mr Falconer Madan, for information given to myself and to Mr Gray; and to Mr A. W. Pollard on behalf of the Bibliographical Society, for the loan of the facsimile from a book of German Hours, 1491, printed on page 47.

ROBERT BOWES.

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 11, 1905.



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ON A COPY OF LINACRE'S GALEN DE TEMPERAMENTIS, CAMBRIDGE, 1521, IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, BY ROBERT BOWES.

[Read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Monday, 22nd October, 1894.]

Being in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, a few weeks since, I took the opportunity of looking at a copy which I knew to be there of Linacre's Galen *de Temperamentis*, printed at Cambridge, by John Siberch, in 1521. I soon saw that it had some features that did not belong to any of the other copies I had seen, which I will shortly describe. For convenience of description I will call the Dublin copy the first issue, and the other copies the second issue. The first issue (Dublin) consists of 74 leaves, title and preliminary matter 8 leaves + A–P^4, Q^6, 66. The second of 82 leaves, title and preliminary matter 8 leaves + A–R^4, S^6, 74. The two issues agree exactly up to Q 4. In the first issue of Q 5 recto the first 3 lines are the same as R 1 recto of the second issue, but the remaining lines are arranged in hour-glass fashion and end with the *de Temperamentis*:

Galeni de temperamentis, Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete, libri tertij, & ultimi, Finis.

On Q 5 verso is a wood-cut, the Adoration of the Shepherds, with imprint below: Impressum apud præclaram Cantabrigiam per Joannem Siberch. Añ. M. D. XXI.

Q 6 recto is blank.

Q 6 verso has the 8vo. block, the *Arma Regia*, and below the date M.D. X.X.I., to which I will refer later.

It will be seen that the Dublin copy has only the first treatise —the *de Temperamentis*—and in this it differs from the other copies that are known to me. It, however, has the same title-page, on which the *de inequali Intemperie* is mentioned, and the same contents, in which appear references to folios that it does not possess. From this I think we may conclude that after the printing was finished, but before the book had been published, Linacre determined to add the second treatise. To do this he cancelled the two last leaves, 5 and 6 of Q, and began a new sheet, R. This might be inferred from the fact that Q is marked up to iiij as for a quire of six leaves, while all the previous sheets are marked only up to iij; but it is made quite certain from the guards of the two cancelled leaves appearing quite plainly in some copies.

The first issue explains some peculiarities in the printing of the second. What Mr Bradshaw took for cancelled leaves, Q 3 and 4, are simply the original centre leaves of the sheet, but as he knew nothing of a previous issue this was for him the only probable explanation. The new matter, beginning on R 1, differs from the previous by having the Folios marked, and marginal notes. Mr Bradshaw placed the *Galen* sixth of those printed by Siberch in 1521. This first issue exactly agrees as regards the condition of the wood-cuts with the *Erasmus*, which

he placed fifth, and we may therefore leave the numbers and call it 5*[1].

I alluded above to the 8vo. wood-cut *Arma Regia*, with the date below, which is on the last page of the first issue of Q 6 verso. In Mr Bradshaw's introduction to the Siberch books prefixed to the *Bullock*, there is a note on page 14 alluding to a similar leaf that I found in a mutilated condition in the Bagford Fragments in the British Museum, and which was assigned to the *Lucian*, as the only Siberch book then known of which a copy had not been seen with its last leaf. Having compared the photograph of the last leaf in the Dublin volume with this fragment, I found them to be identical; the Bagford specimen (Harl. MSS. 5929, No. 368) must therefore be assigned to the first *Galen*, and the last leaf of the *Lucian* is still to seek.

Dr Noble Johnson, who wrote the life of Linacre, states that a second edition *of both treatises* was published during Linacre's lifetime: it is quite possible, therefore, that he had seen or heard of this Dublin copy or of a similar one.

With regard to the wood-cut, the Adoration of the Shepherds, it would be interesting to discover where it was first used, and how it passed into the hands of Siberch. Sir Martin Conway considers it to be "clearly a Low-Country woodcut of about 1485."

[1] Mr Gray calls it (p. 18) State A which is a better description.

[After this was written Dr J. Frank Payne acquired a still more interesting copy which is now in the library of the Royal College of Physicians, a description of which is given on p. 20. R. B. 1905.]

JOHN SIBERCH: BY G. J. GRAY.

THE publication in 1886 of the late Mr Henry Bradshaw's Notes on the Books printed by John Siberch at Cambridge in 1521 and 1522[1], was the first attempt towards an account of this printer and the books printed by him, and would have been more complete had he not been suddenly taken from us.

Mr Bradshaw's work has been gradually continued by others, and the following four papers have been read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:

18 Nov. 1889. 'On a unique fragment of a book printed at Cambridge early in the XVIth century,' by F. J. H. Jenkinson[2].

20 Oct. 1890. 'On a Letter from P. Kaetz to J. Siborch, Printer at Cambridge,' by F. J. H. Jenkinson[3].

30 Nov. 1891. 'On two books printed by Siberch, in All Souls College, Oxford,' by J. E. Foster[4].

22 Oct. 1894. 'On a copy of Linacre's Galen de Temperamentis, Cambridge, 1521, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,' by Robert Bowes[5].

The discoveries conveyed in these papers, with other information, were summarized in *The Earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders and the First Cambridge Printer*, by G. J. Gray, issued by the Bibliographical Society in 1904.

Since this work was issued some of the copies of the known books printed by Siberch have been re-examined, and new information gained.

As these notes are intended to supplement those of Mr Bradshaw, the same order of the Books is followed, after which will follow other particulars concerning the printer and his work.

§ 1. *Number and order of the books.*

Although so much information concerning the books has been discovered since Mr Bradshaw ingeniously worked out the order of their printing, his order remains undisturbed.

But to the eight books he described must now be added another:

9. Lily & Erasmus. *De octo partium orationis constructione libellus.* 4°,

which is described in § 2, p. 25.

§ 2. *Bibliographical list of the books.*

1. Henrici Bulloci oratio[6].

No other copies have been discovered.

The printed signature B which Mr Bradshaw says is in the Bodleian copy, and not in that at Lambeth, also occurs in the British Museum copy.

Leaf 8 (blank) is in neither the British Museum nor the Bodleian copies.

The Bodleian copy is bound with *Joannis Roffensis episcopi contio* (see § 2, No. 7) and other tracts of the same period, some printed by Pynson, 1518. The volume is bound in plain white vellum—Bodleian XVIIth century binding—and belonged to Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and passed to the Bodleian by legacy from him in 1640[7].

The Lambeth copy is bound with *Luciani περὶ διψάδων* (see § 2, No. 3) and three other works: the binding with R. B. on sides—Archbishop Bancroft's copy.

2. Augustini sermo, &c.[8]

No other copy has been discovered.

No woodcut initials are used in this book, but space is left for a 3-line U on A ij[a] and a 2-line N on B iiij[b]. In the copy known the U is filled in with a pen, but the N space is left blank.

The copy is bound with other pieces in half leather of the first half of the XIXth century. It belonged to John Selden, and presumably went with his books to the Bodleian by legacy in 1659.

3. Luciani *περὶ διψάδων**.

No other copies have been discovered.

No woodcut initials are used in this work, but 3-line spaces were left in which the letters were printed in the ordinary capital type as used in the text.

The copy in St John's College Library is bound with Erasmus, *de conscribendis epistolis* (see § 2, No. 5) and two other works of about the same date, one printed by Pynson in 1521. The volume belonged at one time to Thomas Baker, the historian of the College.

The fragment amongst the Bagford fragments in the British Museum, supposed to have been the last leaf of this work, is now stated by Mr Bowes[8] to be the last leaf of Galen, *de Temperamentis*, state A, so that the last leaf of this work has yet to be found.

4. Balduini sermo de altaris sacramento.

Siberch had evidently not received all his woodcut initials when this work was printed. For the first time he uses one,

* Facsimile of Title-page and Colophon on pp. 33, 34.

the 6-line S on sig. Ai. 3-line spaces were left on folio 1^{b} and on sig. Dij, in which were printed the initials H and E, in the ordinary capital type as in the previously mentioned book (*Lucian*).

Two sentences in Greek type are printed on Aij^{a}.

Mr Bradshaw said that 'the border round the title-page shows in some copies a second state.' A discovery recently made adds to this statement, so that the existing copies have to be re-arranged under two divisions:

State A*:

University Library, Cambridge, Syn. 7. 52. 20 (formerly 2. 40. 84).

State B†:

University Library, Cambridge, Syn. 7. 52. 19 (formerly 8. 28. 9).

Trinity College, Cambridge, VI^{c}. 3. 1 (IV).

‡All Souls College, Oxford, MMM. 11. 14.

‡Peterborough Cathedral Library.

Bodleian, A. 15. 11. Linc.

„ 4 M. 69. Art (2 leaves only).

Lincoln Cathedral Library (imperfect), Ii. 7. 28.

State A:

The copy in the University Library, in addition to the border round the title being unbroken, has two words on the title-page wrongly printed, which were corrected in after-copies:

Reverndissimi	(state A),	Reverendissimi	(state B)
Cāthuariensis	„	Cantuariensis	„

* Facsimile of Title-page and Colophon on pp. 35, 36.

† Facsimile of Title-page on p. 37.

‡ Additions to Mr Bradshaw's list.

Whilst this correction was made, another mistake remained uncorrected—the catchword at the bottom of folio 1[b] 'scribimus' being carried up to the commencement of folio 2[a] and printed 'scridimus.' In state A 'Reverndissimi' occupies the same width as the succeeding lines on the title-page, but in state B the corrected word stands out wider than the other lines. This copy belonged to John Moore, Bishop of Ely, whose library was given to the University by George I. Unfortunately it has been rebound and the edges cut. The presence of the small book-plate with the engraver's initials 'J. B.' shows that it was rebound at the end of the XVIIIth century. "At the time John Baldrey was working for the University, a large number of the volumes given by George I required rebinding, and as Pine's plates were worn out or lost, Baldrey was commissioned to execute a copy of the earlier design in order to supply a book-plate for the rebound volumes."[9]

It seems very probable that this copy was the one sent to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, to whom the work was dedicated.

State B: with 'Reverendissimi' on title-page, and a small break in the upper edge of the second quarter of the shield in the sill of the border.

The Bodleian copy, A. 15. 11. Linc., is bound with Joannis Roffensis episcopi *contio* (see § 2, No. 7) in plain limp white vellum of the XVIIth century. It probably belonged to Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, and went to the library by his legacy in 1693–4.

The Bodleian copy of the first two leaves probably came out of the end cover of *Compendium Chronicorum Flandriae per Jacobum Meyerum, Norimbergae*, 1538, 4° (4. M. 69 Art), where

they still remain. With them are (1) a strip of MS. (German writing of a Latin theological work, XIIIth century), and (2) two leaves of a printed work *Lutherus adversus Latomum*, with the XVIth century signature of Humfrey Hughes.

The All Souls copy is bound, with other pieces, in sheep.

The Peterborough copy is, with other works dated 1508–13, in a binding of Nicholas Spierinck, a Cambridge binder who is found using some of Siberch's rolls in conjunction with his own on bindings of books dated but a few years after 1521[10].

5. Erasmus de conscribendis epistolis*.

No other copies have been discovered.

Siberch had now command of the 6-line woodcut initials, and used them as mentioned in Mr Bradshaw's notes. But the C was used twice instead of only once as there stated.

The 3-line initials are still wanting. On A iij^{b} and A iiij^{b} the spaces are left and the letters I and V are printed there in the capital type as in the two previously described books—*Lucian* and *Baldwin*.

Greek type is used in Siberch's dedication on Ai^{b}, and in the *Lectori*, A iij^{a}.

The work is folioed: 'Folium' I, &c. 'Folium' being at the head of the left (verso) page, whilst the number is at the head of the right (recto). Folium XXVII is printed XXV, and XXXVI is printed XXXII.

The copy in St John's College is bound with the *Lucian* (see § 2, No. 3) and other works, and after the Colophon has Thomas Baker's note about Cambridge printing—see facsimile on p. 39.

* Facsimile of Title-page and Colophon, pp. 38, 39.

The copy in Corpus Christi College was bound by Nicholas Spierinck, and the binding is reproduced in *Gray's Cambridge Stationers*, plate XI.

The fragments in Mr Bowes's possession (or some of them) are undoubtedly proof-sheets, for in addition to the errors of the press mentioned by Mr Jenkinson, Gij and iij are printed on paper with a different water-mark to that on the paper used for the copies of the perfect work: Folio XXIII, signature Gij is reproduced in facsimile (p. 40) from Mr Bowes's fragments and shows the first line different to that in copies of the complete work, where it is

"rum adeptiõe, Retentione, Augmento, aut incom"

6. Galeni de Temperamentis[11].

As in the case of the *Baldwin*, recent discoveries necessitate a rearrangement of existing copies:

State A:

Trinity College, Dublin, K. l. 4, No. 2.

*Fragment of last leaf in the Bagford fragments, British Museum (Harl. MSS. vol. 5929).

States A and B:

*Royal College of Physicians, London.

State B, *printed on vellum*:

Bodleian, Arch. D. subt. 15 (formerly 4° J. 3 Med.).

All Souls College, Oxford, 3. d. 3.

State B, *ordinary copies*:

British Museum, C. 31. e. 35.

* Additions to Mr Bradshaw's list.

*Bodleian (imperfect), Wood, 497.
*Cambridge University Library (Sandars Collection).
" " " (imperfect) Syn. 7. 52. 21 (formerly Bb. 10. 9).
Trinity College, Cambridge, VI^c. 3. 1a.
Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, Cf. 2. 18.
Duke of Devonshire.
Mr R. Bowes.

State A

has been fully described by Mr R. Bowes in his paper *On Linacre's Galen de Temperamentis*[5] (ante p. 9).

It consists of 74 leaves. Title and preliminary matter 8 leaves + Sigs. A—P^6 Q^6, 66 leaves. This state contains only the *de Temperamentis*, ending on Q 5^a with the end of the text arranged in hour-glass fashion†, and the lines

Galeni de temperamentis, Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete, libri tertij, & ultimi,

FINIS.

Q 5^b contains a woodcut of the Adoration of the Shepherds, with imprint below

Impressum apud praeclaram Cantabrigiam per Ioannem Siberch. Añ. M.D.XXI.

Q 6^a blank, Q 6^b has the block of the *Arma Regia*, under which is printed the date

M.D.X.X.I.

* Additions to Mr Bradshaw's list.
† See Facsimile at end of this work.

Although this state A contains only the *de Temperamentis*, it has the same title-page as that belonging to state B:

CALENI PERGAMEN⁊ | SIS DE TEMPERA⁊ | MENTIS, ET DE IN⁊ | AEQVALI INTEMPE | RIE LIBRI TRES | THOMA LINACRO | ANGLO INTER⁊ | PRETE .·. | *&c.*

as given in Mr Bradshaw's notes, and the *Elenchus* refers to both treatises. This inconsistency is explained after an examination of copies of both states. Signatures A to Q are printed on paper showing from six to eight horizontal wire-marks with intervening space of from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The preliminary eight leaves are printed on paper showing four horizontal wire-marks with intervening space of about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and the same paper was used for signatures R and S added to the re-issue which is here called state B. This proves that the whole of the text of *de Temperamentis* was printed off before it was decided to add the other treatise, and as the title-page and preliminary matter had not been printed, it was decided (possibly to save expense) to use the title-page and preliminary matter, containing the *Elenchus*, &c., as printed for the re-issue (state B), with the few copies of the *de Temperamentis* which we find in this state. The copy at Trinity College, Dublin, is the one described by Mr Bowes.

The copy in the Royal College of Physicians is an extremely interesting one, and quite unique, as it contains all the matter of the book as in state A, some of which was cancelled, and the additions belonging to state B. Unfortunately the half sheet with signatures Qiij and iiij is missing, but this does not lessen the importance of the copy. It has at the end the book-plate of Sir Francis Freeling, formerly Secretary to the Post Office

(died 1836). It was purchased at the sale of the library of John D. Heaton, M.D., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and afterwards presented to the Royal College of Physicians by Joseph Frank Payne, M.D.

State B:

As previously suggested, when the whole of the *de Temperamentis* was printed off, and before the title-page and preliminary matter was printed, it was decided to add the treatise *de inaequali intemperie*. To do this it was necessary to cancel the two last leaves, Q 5 and 6, and reprint the matter, beginning a new sheet (R). The cancelling was done by cutting away the two leaves, and this can be seen in most copies of this state. From the commencement of sheet R the work is folioed from 'Fo. lxv' to lxxiij; folio 74 (the last) is not marked. The page is set up with marginal notes, a feature that does not appear in the earlier portion of the work. The collation is as printed in Mr Bradshaw's notes.

Whilst the *Elenchus* comprises the whole work, it is curious to find that the *Index erratorum* only notes errors up to folio lxiiij—the *de Temperamentis* only. And at the end of the *de inaequali intemperie* is printed

Finis Tertij de Temperamentis
Thoma Linacro Anglo
Interprete.

Greek type occurs on sigs. Ii[a], K iiij[a], and R ij[b].

Siberch's use of the 6-line C (sig. A i[a]) instead of the one he generally employed can possibly be accounted for. He used a

There is a peculiarity in these copies printed on vellum, in connection with the woodcut initials. The 6-line C should have been printed on folio Ai[a], and a 4-line A on folio Fij[b], but in the Bodleian copy they do not appear, the space being left vacant. In the All Souls copy the C and the A are both filled in artistically with a pen. The absence of these initials in the early part of the copies printed on vellum can hardly be explained, as all the woodcut initials in the sheets after signature F are printed as in the ordinary edition.

In the Bodleian copy a portion of the last sheet (S) is wrongly printed. The sheet consists of 6 leaves; S 1, 2, 5 and 6 were printed off together, and S 3 and 4 also together. Folios 69[b] 70[a] 73[b] and 74[a] would naturally be printed on the sheet forming signatures S i[b] ij[a] 5[b] and 6[a]. This side of the sheet was laid on the printing press the wrong way, so that in folding and binding the book the result would be as in this copy.

It seems hardly credible that such a copy as this, with initials not filled in, and a sheet wrongly printed, should be presented to Henry VIII by the translator.

State B, *ordinary copies:*

The Bodleian copy wants the first four leaves. It is bound in plain white limp vellum of the XVIth century. Bequeathed to the Ashmolean by Anthony Wood in 1695, and transferred to the Bodleian in 1858.

The copy in the Cambridge University Library, Syn. 7. 52. 21, wants the first eight leaves. It contains many manuscript notes on the text. It came with Bishop Moore's library presented to the University by George I. Probably it was in the possession of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, as well as the

Baldwin previously mentioned, which came to the University Library in the same way. Unfortunately, like the *Baldwin*, it was rebound at the end of the XVIIIth century, and has the book-plate engraved by J. B.

7. Joannis Roffensis episcopi contio*.

No other copies have been discovered.

The Bodleian copy, A. 15. 11, Linc., is bound with the *Baldwin* (see § 2, No. 4); the other, 4°. B. 16. Th., is bound with the *Bullock* (see § 2, No. 1) and other tracts of the same period.

Earl Spencer's copy is now in the John Rylands Library, in Manchester.

8. Papyrii Gemini Eleatis *Hermathena*[12].

Mr Bradshaw's copy (state 1) is now in the Cambridge University Library (Syn. 6. 52. 10).

†A copy of the first sheet (state 3) was found in the binding of Clichtoveus, *de vita et moribus sacerdotum*, 1519 (see § 2, No. 9).

The British Museum copy wants leaf 26 containing the imprint and devices.

The Lincoln Cathedral Library copy is of state 2.

The Titles of the three states in facsimile, and the variations in the text are given in full, with an appendix by Mr Jenkinson, in the facsimile reprint[12].

Greek type is used on sigs. A i[3], B i[1], D i[1], and E i[1].

9. Lily & Erasmus, de octo partium orationis constructione libellus. 4°.

This work is at present only represented by a single leaf (of

* Facsimile of Title-page and Colophon on pp. 41, 42.

† Addition to Mr Bradshaw's list.

sheet D) discovered by Mr E. Gordon Duff in 1889 in the binding of Clichtoveus, *de vita et moribus sacerdotum*, Paris, H. Stephanus, 1519, in the Chapter Library at Westminster. Along with it were the first sheet of the *Papyrius Geminus*, a letter from Petrus Kaetz to Siberch[14], and a fragment of the MS. 'copy' of Croke's *Introductiones in rudimenta Graeca* (printed 1520) marked with directions for the printer[15].

To help to identify copies of this work it may be mentioned that this leaf has the signature D (see p. 43) and commences with the heading

DE CONSTRVCTIONE NOMINIS.

At present we cannot say with certainty who bound this work[16]. It certainly seems unlikely that these fragments of printing and manuscripts would be anywhere else than in Siberch's own workshop, so that we may say that it was probably bound by him in December 1522 (as the binding contained a fragment of *Papyrius Geminus*, printed in December), or shortly afterwards.

§ 3. *Siberch's type, ornaments, &c.*

Mr Jenkinson remarks[1] that "it was undoubtedly Mr Bradshaw's intention to say something of Siberch's types and ornaments, and the sources from which they probably came." This investigation has not yet been made by anyone else.

The Bodleian copies of the *Bullock* and *Fisher* are, as previously mentioned (§ 2, Nos. 1, 7), bound up with other tracts of the same period. Immediately after the *Bullock* is *Cuthberti Tonstalli in laudem matrimonii oratio habita in sponsalibus Mariae potentissimi regis Angliae Henrici octavi filiae et Francisci Christianissimi Francorum regis primogeniti. Impressa Londini Anno*

Verbi incarnati MDXViij. Idibus Novembris per Richard Pynson. The type used in this book and in Siberch's *Bullock* seems the same, and Pynson uses a 6-line V on folio A 2[a] identical with the one used by Siberch. Mr Jenkinson has remarked that most of the 6-line initials used by Siberch are used by Pynson.

Is it probable that, instead of looking abroad for the sources of the types and ornaments used by Siberch, we have a printer going from Pynson to Siberch at Cambridge, and that the types and initial letters came from Pynson, or from the same source whence Pynson purchased his?

Greek type was used in the *Augustine*, *Lucian*, *Baldwin*, *Erasmus*, *Galen*, and *Papyrius Geminus*.

6-line initials (see pp. 44—46):

A in Erasmus, Galen, Fisher, Papyrius Geminus.
C (with St George and the Dragon) in Erasmus, Fisher.
E in Erasmus, Papyrius Geminus.
G and H in Erasmus.
I in Erasmus, Galen.
M in Erasmus, Papyrius Geminus.
N in Erasmus, Galen, Papyrius Geminus.
O in Erasmus.
[Q]: for this the G was used inverted in Erasmus.
S in Baldwin, Erasmus.
V in Erasmus, Fisher.
C (different in character) in Galen (see p. 46).

4-line A in Galen (see p. 46).

Most of the 6-line initials were used by Pynson—not the last mentioned C, which Mr C. E. Sayle thinks may be of local origin[17]. Some are found at Abingdon in 1528[17]. The A was

used by Wynkyn de Worde in a book of Twenty Songs, 1530[18], and also the S[19].

Woodcut border with the royal arms at foot is used as border on the title-pages of *Lucian*, *Baldwin*, *Erasmus*, and *Galen* (see pp. 33, 36, 37, 38).

Two upright woodcuts, each containing three scenes connected with the Last Judgment, in canopied compartments, used on the title-page of the *Augustine* (see p. 46). Mr Jenkinson has stated that two cuts resembling them in the minutest details (not however identical) form part of a set of fourteen used to illustrate the Vigilie Mortuorum in an 8vo. *Horae*, probably printed in 1490 by Mark Reynhardt of Strasburg, who printed at Lyons in 1477–82, or Johann Reynhard; since shown by Mr Proctor (*Bibliographical Essays*, 1905, p. 29) to have been printed probably at Kirchheim, along with the German book of Hours mentioned in a lower paragraph. The cuts are mostly the same in the two books.

At the time of Mr Bradshaw's death in 1886, the work was lying in his room at King's College where Mr Jenkinson saw it. It then belonged to Messrs H. Stevens and Son, by whom it was afterwards sold to the British Museum.

Three narrow horizontal woodcuts are used in the various states of the *Papyrius Geminus*. Two (1 and 2) on leaf 26[a] of all states, one of them (2) being used on the title of the second state with (3), whilst all three are on the title of the third state (see p. 47). The woodcut (1) is found used as a border in a German book of Hours printed at Kirchheim, 1491 (see previous paragraph). The page is given in facsimile in Mr Proctor's *Essays* 1905, p. 32, and is included on p. 47 by permission of Mr A. W Pollard, on behalf of the Bibliographical Society.

Woodcut of the Adoration of the Shepherds used only in state A of the *Galen**. Sir W. Martin Conway considers this to be "clearly a Low-Country woodcut of about 1485" (see p. 11).

Woodcut of the *Arma Regia* (the sign of the house Siberch lived in), used in the *Baldwin*, *Erasmus*, *Galen* (states A and B), *Fisher*, and *Papyrius Geminus* (see p. 41).

Woodcut of the printer's initials and mark, used in the *Fisher*, and *Papyrius Geminus* (see p. 42).

Siberch used the same paper for the printing of all his books. The principal water-marks were the hand and star, the hand alone, and a P with star. Other water-marks were the Unicorn, three fleurs-de-lis on shield surmounted by a star, jug with star above, three fleurs-de-lis on shield surmounted by a cross, but they do not appear very often.

§ 4. *Siberch's bindings.*

A full description of the books bound by Siberch is given in G. J. Gray's *Earlier Cambridge Stationers* (p. 60) with facsimiles of three of the six books known, and also facsimiles of the rolls used; two of which we know were afterwards used by Nicholas Spierinck in conjunction with his own rolls. On one of the rolls with the I. S., he plainly and badly altered the I, by stamping N over that letter.

§ 5. *Of Siberch himself.*

There is nothing to add to the account given in Gray's *Earlier Cambridge Stationers*. But a brief chronological summary is here given.

Croke's *Introductiones in rudimenta Graeca* was printed

* See Facsimile at end of this work.

"Coloniae in aedibus Eucharii Cervicorni, anno a Christo nato MDXX mense Maio expensis providi viri domini Ioannis Laer de Siborch." By the fortunate discovery of a MS. fragment of the printer's "copy[15]" of this work by Mr E. Gordon Duff in the binding of Clichtoveus, *de vita et moribus sacerdotum*, 1519, along with a fragment of the *Papyrius Geminus*, &c., we are led to conclude that Siberch was in Cambridge when this work was printed for him—the colophon is dated May 1520.

He lived in the house with the sign of the *Arma Regia*, on ground now occupied by the Tree Court of Gonville and Caius College. This explains the woodcut used by him in some of the books.

From February 1521 to December 1522 we know that he printed nine works—including the *Lily and Erasmus*; and that he bound books like other printers of his time.

He was evidently well known to the scholars then at Cambridge, and we find him mentioned in letters of Erasmus, who, according to Dr Caius, "when publicly lecturing on St Jerome resided at the *Arma Regia*, where lived John Siberch the printer."

Two of the books he printed are dedicated to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely—the *Lucian*, and the *Baldwin*. The copy of *Baldwin* in the Cambridge University Library (state A) is presumably the one sent to him by the printer; and the *Galen* in the same Library (Syn. 7. 52. 21) may have also belonged to him.

Siberch claimed (in his dedication of *Baldwin* to the Bishop of Ely) to be the first printer of Greek in England. As shown under § 3 he used Greek type in six of his books, but only in a very small way.

About October 1521 he printed the *Erasmus* "cum gratia et privilegio."

The record of the existence at one time of a bond for £20 given to the University on his behalf by Drs Ridley, Bullock, Wakefield, and Maundefelde seems to point to the conclusion that he may have been appointed the University Printer, and so was under the protection of the University, like Garrett Godfrey, Nicholas Spierinck and the other stationers of his time.

He was not in Cambridge when the Subsidy Roll, 22 April 1523 to 21 April 1524, was made or his name would have appeared thereon. But he evidently was there for some time in 1523, according to the letter from Peter Kaetz, which is apparently of this date. The copy of Valla's *commentationes*, printed at Venice, with colophon dated 10 November 1522, bound by Siberch, was probably bound some little while after this date. Then the copy of Clichtoveus, *de vita et moribus sacerdotum*, 1519, containing in the covers, amongst other fragments, one of *Papyrius Geminus*, which was printed 8 December 1522, must have been bound after this date.

So that from the early part of 1523 we have no information concerning Siberch, except that we find some of his binding rolls in the possession of Nicholas Spierinck, a contemporary Cambridge stationer, who used one along with one of his own on a book dated 1536.

NOTES.

1. Edited by F. J. H. Jenkinson, and printed as an Introduction to the facsimile of *Henrici Bulloci Oratio*, 1521, published by Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge, 1886. pp. 12, 26.

2. Cambridge Antiquarian Society. *Proceedings* vii. 104. p. 12.

3. *ib.* vii. 188. p. 12.

4. *ib.* viii. 31. p. 12.

5. *ib.* ix. 1, reprinted at pp. 9—11. pp. 12, 19.

6. Facsimile, with Bibliographical Introduction by Henry Bradshaw, published by Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge, 1886. p. 13.

7. Information concerning the books in the Bodleian has been kindly supplied by Mr F. Madan. p. 13.

8. Facsimile published by Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge, 1886. p. 14.

9. W. J. Hardy's *Book-plates*, 1893, p. 60. p. 16.

10. G. J. Gray's *Earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders*, 1904. p. 17.

11. Facsimile (*state B*), with an Introduction by J. F. Payne, M.D., published by Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge, 1881. p. 18.

12. Facsimile published by Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge, 1886. p. 25.

13. Published by Macmillan & Bowes, 1886. p. 25.

14. *C.A.S. Proceedings*, vii. 188. Facsimile in Gray's *Earlier Stationers*, plate xxiv. p. 26.

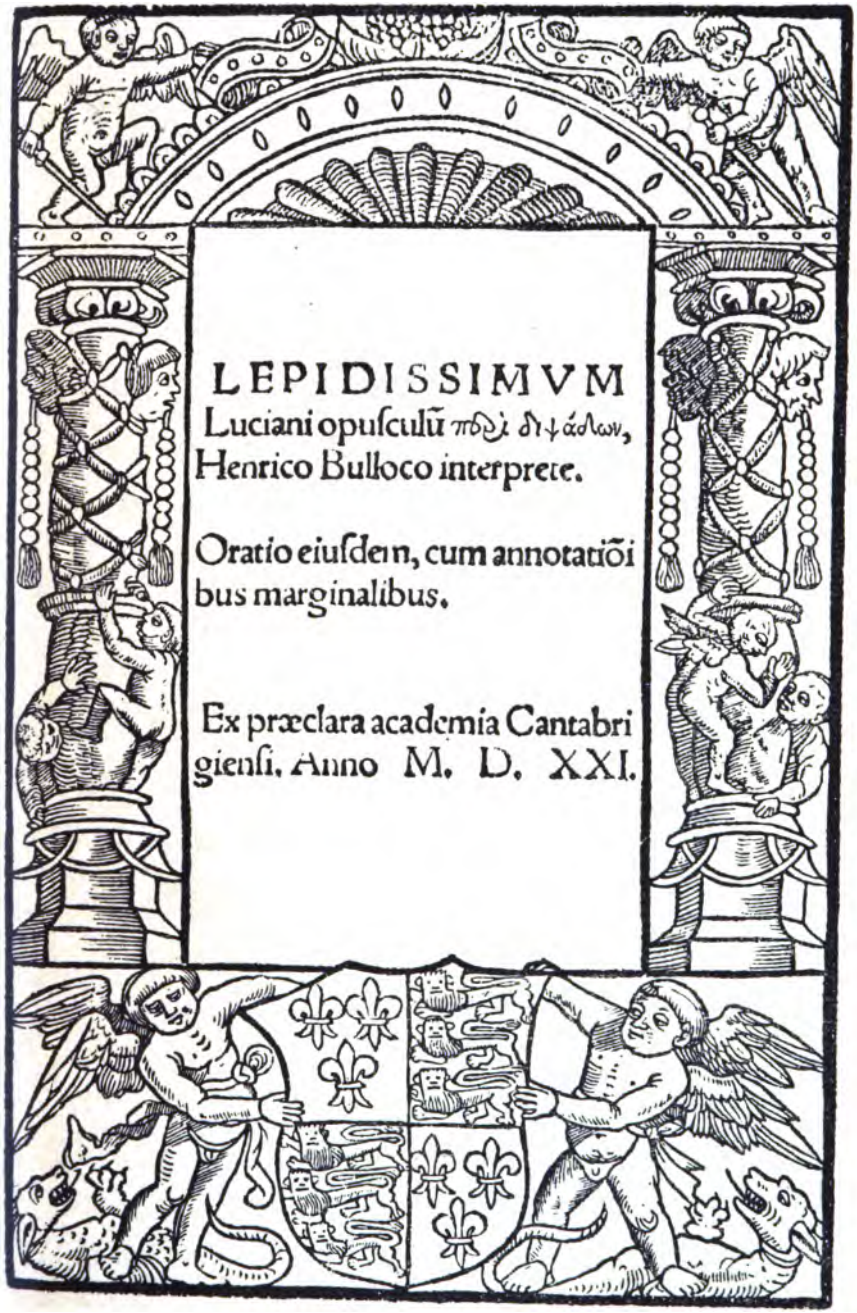
15. Facsimile in Gray's *Earlier Stationers*, plate xxv. p. 26.

16. *ib.* plate xxi. p. 26.

17. Initial Letters in Early English Printed Books. *Transactions of Bibliographical Society* vii. 29. p. 27.

18. Facsimile in British Museum Guide to the Exhibition in the King's Library illustrating the History of Printing, Music-printing, and Book-binding, 1901, p. 104. p. 28.

19. Facsimile 6 in R. Steele's *Earliest Music Printing*, 1903. p. 28.



3. Lucian. Title-page.

Sententiæ aliquot, Græcæ & Latinæ.

Fidos amicos fratres existimare debes.
νόμιζ' ἀδελφοὺς τοὺς ἀληθινοὺς φίλους.
Nō est inuenire uitā absq; molestia ullā,
οὐκ ἔστιν εὑρεῖν βίον ἄλυπον οὐδενί,
Deo certe nullus fortunatus hoīm sine
θεοῦ γὰρ οὐδεὶς εὐτυχεῖν βροτῶν ἄνευ
Malis conuersans & ipse euades malus.
κακοῖς ὁμιλῶν· κἀυτὸς ἐκβήσῃ κακός.

Impressum est hoc opusculum Cantabrigiæ, per Ioannem Siberch, Anno, M. D. XXI.

3. Lucian. Colophon.

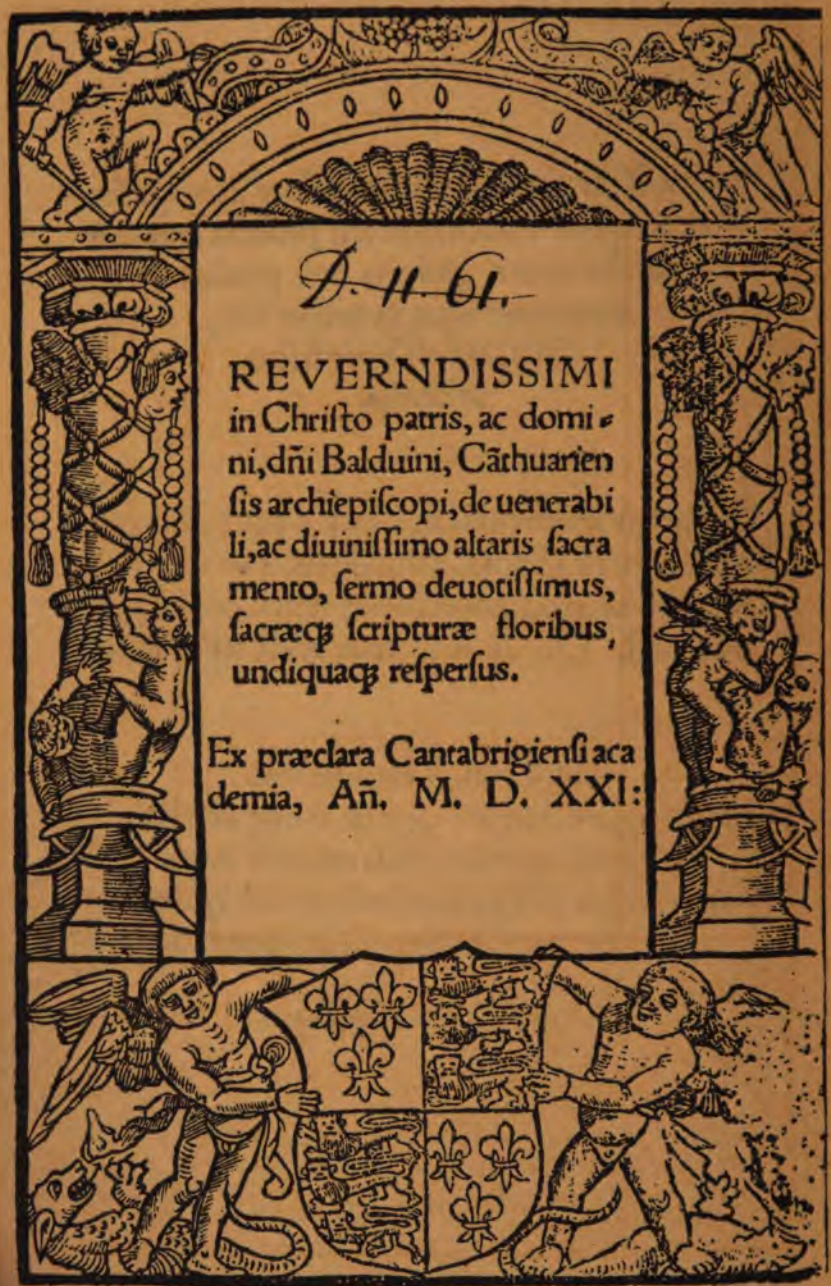
perior, & tuta in ſubditis, minuſque nunc perfe-
ctis, tunc erit inæternum: ſed perfecta in ordine
ſuo. Ad quam gloriam nos perducat,
unumquemque in ordine ſuo,
deus, qui eſt benedictus
in ſæcula.

Sermonis reuerendiſs. in Chriſto patris, ac domi-
ni, domini Balduini, Cantuarienſis epiſcopi, de ue
nerabili altaris ſacramento: impreſſi Cantabrigiæ,
Añ. M. D. XXI. finis adeſt feliciſſimus.

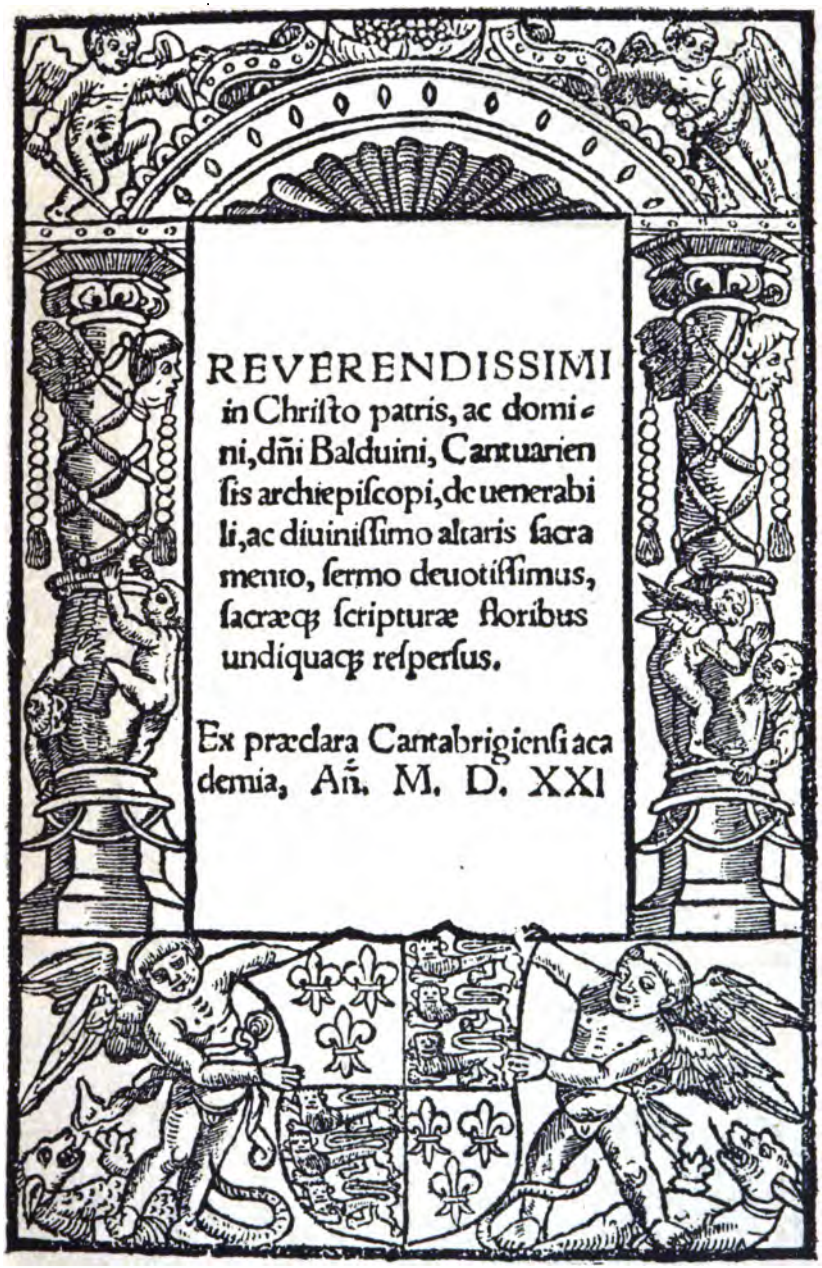
Io. Dun. Tetraſtychon.

Hinc fugiant ſacer eſt cæca de ſtirpe libellus
Progeniti, quorum Muſa nefanda docet.
Hinc fugiant Ditis qui nil niſi impia Myſtæ
Credunt, nec Chriſto, qui ſacramenta dedit.

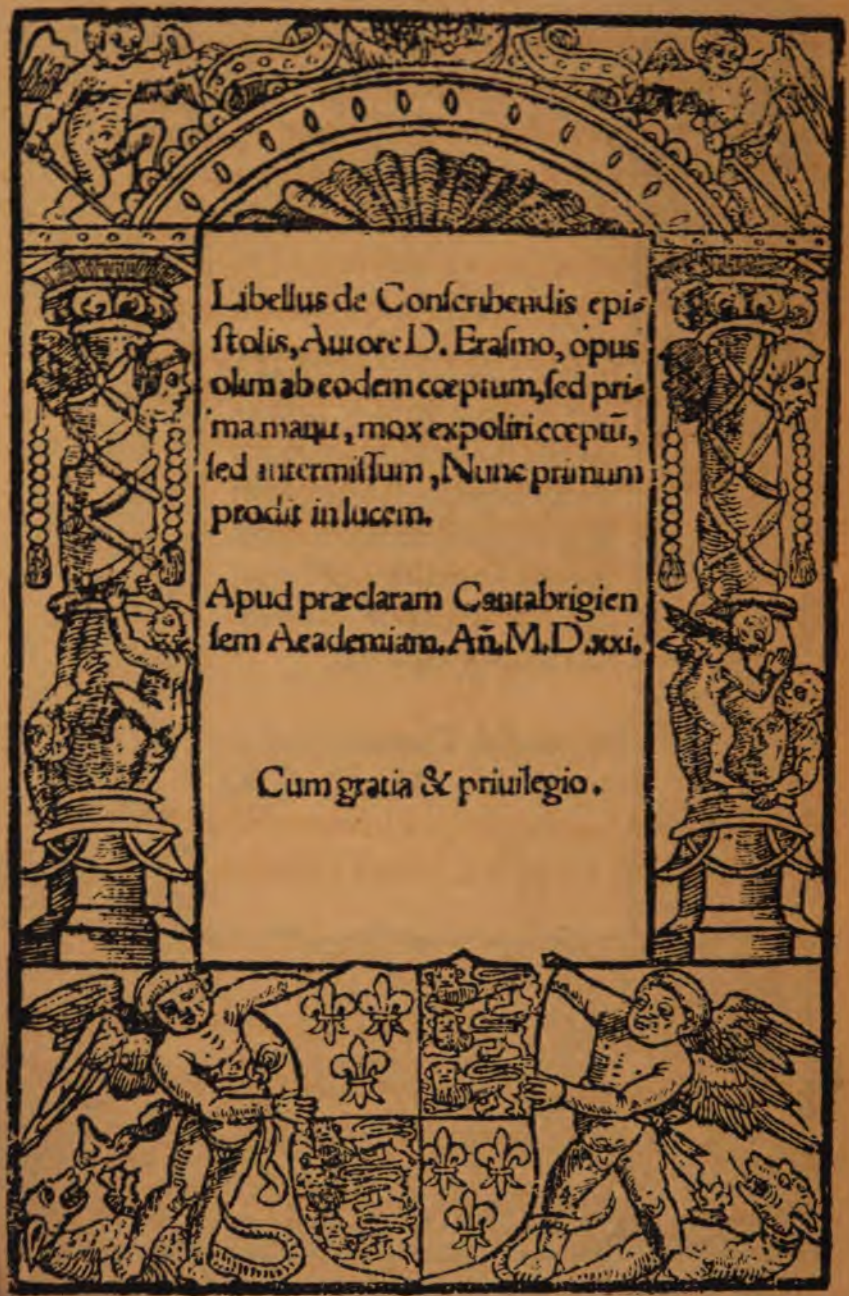
4. Baldwin. Colophon (state A).



4. Baldwin. Title-page (state A).



4. Baldwin. Title-page (state B).



5. Erasmus. Title-page.

ue cessator omnium cessatorum maxime, bellum ti
bi denunciaturus eram, quod tu iam sexcentos an-
nos nihil scribis, multa abeunti pollicitus. Iam pa-
rati fecialis, paterq; patratus. Iam hasta conijcien-
da, ni Sertorius tuam causam doctissime egisset,
hō Cicerōe ipso patronus nō inferior. Habebat cau
sam sane difficillimam, & iudicem minime æquū,
Quid excusauit inquies? Non negotia tua, non ta-
bellariorum penuriam, non perfidiam. Ista
enim antiqua sunt mendatia, & te noui.
Placauit uero me, quod chiragra te
laborare diceret. Ridere me pu
tas? Sed Esculapio gal-
lum uoueas
oportet,
Vale.

FINIS.

Impressum Cantabrigiæ, per Ioannem Siberch
Anno M.D.XXI. Mense Octobri.

Besides these two Boobs, I have only seen one other printed by Siberch at Cambridge this year viz: an: 1521. & there he styles himself, Joannes Siberch primus ~ utriusq; linguæ in Angliâ Impressor. / T: B.

5. Erasmus. Colophon.

rum adeptione, retentione, augmento, aut incom
modorum euitatione, reiectiõe, diminutiõe, Est au
tem duplex causa, principalis, & accessoria. Princi
palis, ut occidit hominem ex quo pecuniæ maxi-
mam summam sperabat. Accessoria, præterea non
ignorãs se Clodio, huius inimico acerrimo rẽ gra-
tam facturũ. Locus opportunus, an importunus, Locus.
angustus, amplus, nemorosus, montuosus, longin
quus, an propinquus, celebris, an desertus, sacer an
prophanus, publicus an priuatus, [illegible] clam an Motus.
ui, palam an occulte, persuasio[illegible] [illegible]onte auda-
cter an captiose, inscienter an pe[illegible] [illegible]amore an odio.
Materia, fuste an gladio, arcu[illegible] [illegible]
bus. Nunc quomodo rationes [illegible] in-
ueniantur, exempla subiciam[illegible] pa[illegible] ppositi
triæ Catilina, nisi huius rei [illegible] Cic[illegible]
rit, non est audiendus. Ea enim nobilitas, his [illegible] er
ioribus natus sum, ut sine testibus, id de me susp[illegible] rei.
ri non debeatis. Atq; ideo magis expellendus est A perso
Cicero: quum hæc sine testibus dicat, quod mihi [illegible]
semper inimicus fuerit, & nobilitati (utpote no-
uus homo) infestus. Nam uestræ prudentiæ iudi A [illegible]rso
ces est eam potestatem, talibus uiris non concedeua iudicũ
re, ne fictis argumentis nobiles homines circumue A re
niant. Non enim tanti sceleris suspicionem sine testi A loco.
bus approbare debetis. Præsertim in [illegible]ac republi- A causa.

G ij ca, in

5. Erasmus. Proof-sheet of folio xxiii.

CONTIO QVAM ANGLICE HABVIT REVERENDVS PATER IOANNES ROFFENSIS EPISCOPVS IN celeberrimo Nobilium Conuentu Londini, eo die, quo Martini Lutheri scripta publico apparatu in ignem coniecta sunt, uersa in Latinũ per Richardum Pacæum a Serenissimi REGIS ANGLIE Secretis, virum Grece ∴ & Latine Peritissimum. ∴

Rob: Burton
1619. 1/5 - 1

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO.∴

7. Fisher. Title-page.

EXCVDEBATVR IN PRAECLA
RA CANTABRIGIENSI
ACADEMIA PER
IOANNEM
SIBERCH
A°. M.D.XXI.

7. Fisher. Colophon.

DE CONSTRVCTIONE NOMINIS

magnopere placuerunt.

COMPARATIVA. ORDO. V.

Comparatiua et Superlatiua gm̃ exigũt. Vt, ſum minor fratrũ, de duobus. Sum minimus fratrũ, de pluribus. Et tum exponũtur per inter, Inter fratres vel ex fratrib⁹. Nã cõparatiua cũ exponũtur p quia, ablatiuũ aſciſcũt. Præſtantior te. Eloquẽtior oĩbus præterquã Cicerone .i. quã Cicero. Additur et alter ablatiuus ſignificans modũ excellus. Eſt maior te quatuor annis. Digito lato te ꝓcerior. Multo potior. Multo, et lõge apponũtur et ſuperlatiuis. Multo omnium doctiſſimus. Longe peſſimus omnium.

DISTRIBVT. ET PARTITI. ORDO. VI

Item Nomĩa partitiua, aut partitiue poſita, uelut quiſq;, quiſquis, quicũq;, quidã, quis ĩterrogatiuũ, et quis pro aliquis. Aliquis, vterq;, neuter, vteruis, utercũq; nemo, nullus, ſolus, vnus, medius. Quiſq; huiꝰ natio nis. Vnũ quodq; animantiũ. Prouocat vnũquẽlibet veſtrũ. Vtrũ horũ mauis, accipe. Exponũtur p inter, uel ex. vnus oĩm .i. ſolus oĩm. Medius duorũ .i. inter duos. Et dimidiũ animæ. Item, alter alius, et his equipollẽtia pronomĩa hic et ille, et aduerbiũ partim.

APPENDIX. I.

Quãq; in his gris ſignificãs totũ, in aliũ caſũ ſepe uertitur. Quis hoĩm uidit? Et, quis hõ uidit? Neuter Catonũ. Et neũter Cato. Animantum vel animantiũ, alia

9. Lily and Erasmus.

Initials.

Initials.

2. Augustine: woodcuts.
6. Galen: initials.

2.

3.

wyſſager bit got für vns.
All heilige erczuetter vñ wiſſa-
gen bitten got für vns.
Sant Peter: Sant Paulus.
Sant andres.
Sant Johãs euãgeliſt
Sant Jacob bit got für vns
Sant Philips
Sant Thoman.
Sant Bartholomeus
Sant Mathys bit für vns
Sant Mary. Sant Lux
Sant Matheus. All heiligen
apoſtelen vñ euãgeliſtẽ bittẽ für
vns. Sant wolffgang. Sant
Valentin. Sant Stephan.
Sant Clemẽs Sant Sixt
Sãt Urban Sant Laurentz.
Sant Vincentz:
Sant Sebaſtian bit für vns
Sant Fabian. bit für vns.

1.

4. German Book of Hours, 1491.

[See p. 28.]

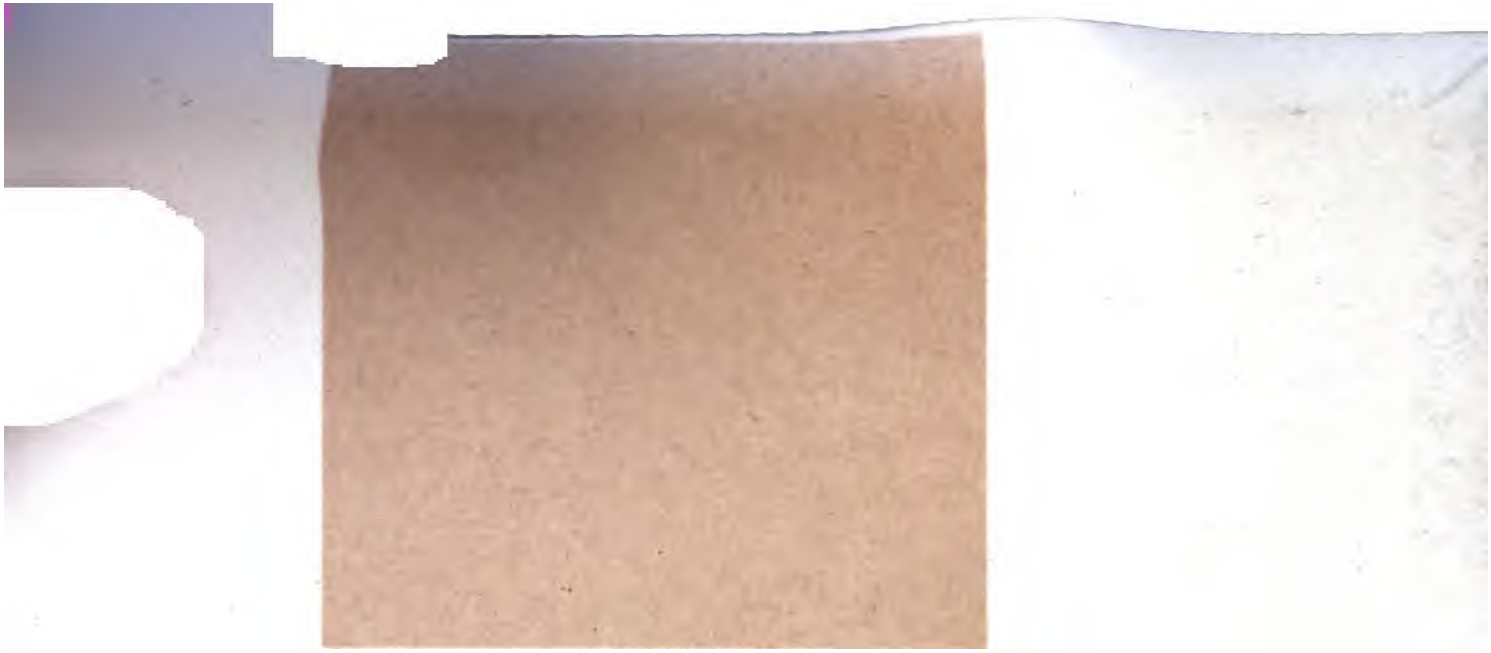
uero calidum, ut ad hominem eſt, ex ſpeciebus eo
rum, quæ ex eo quod in ipſis præpollet, dicuntur,
quicquid homini applicatum naturalis eius caloris
uel qualitatem auget, uel ſubſtantiam. Eadem mi-
hi & de alijs cenſeri dicta uelim, quæcunq; ſcilicet
poteſtate frigida, uel ſicca, uel humida dicun
tur. Cum hæc quoque partim, ueluti ad
ipſa elemẽta, partim ueluti ad ea quæ
ex præpollente ſunt nominata, tũ
intelligi, tũ explorari, tum do-
ceri conueniat. Patet uero
eũ quoq; qui iudicat
tactum, omnis ac-
quiſitiuj caloris
& frigoris
expertẽ
eſſe
debere,
ſicuti de me
dicamẽtis ipſis
prius eſt dictum.

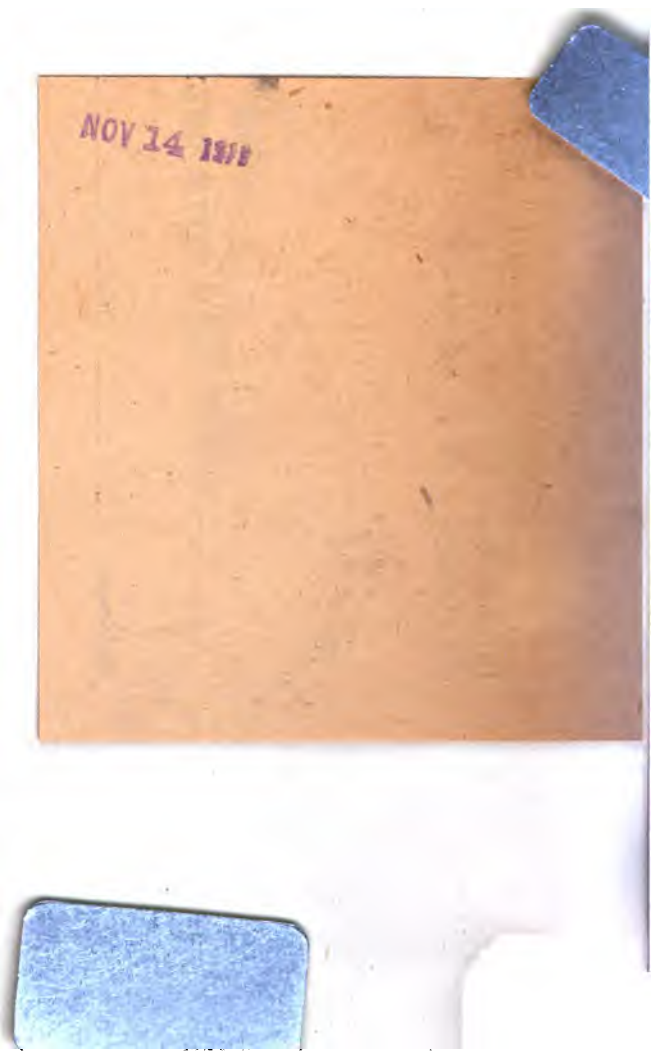
Galeni de temperamentis, Thoma Lina-
cro Anglo interprete, libri tertij, & ultimi,

FINIS

Impressum apud præclaram Cantabrigiam per Io
annem Siberch. Añ. M. D. XXI.

M. D. X. X. I.

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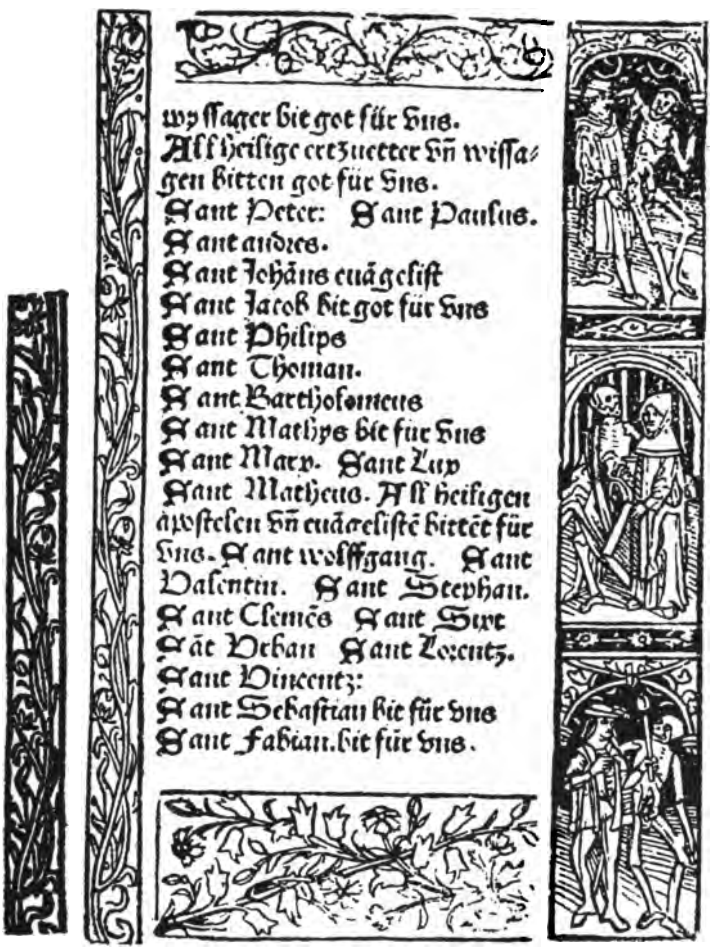
2. **Augustine : woodcuts.**
6. **Galen : initials.**

2.

3.



1.

4. German Book of Hours, 1491.

[See p. 28.]

uero calidum, ut ad hominem est, ex speciebus eorum, quæ ex eo quod in ipsis præpollet, dicuntur, quicquid homini applicatum naturalis eius caloris uel qualitatem auget, uel substantiam. Eadem mihi & de alijs censeri dicta uelim, quæcunq; scilicet potestate frigida, uel sicca, uel humida dicuntur. Cum hæc quoque partim, ueluti ad ipsa elemẽta, partim ueluti ad ea quæ ex præpollente sunt nominata, tũ intelligi, tũ explorari, tum doceri conueniat. Patet uero eũ quoq; qui iudicat tactum, omnis acquisitiui caloris & frigoris expertẽ esse debere, sicuti de medicamẽtis ipsis prius est dictum.

Galeni de temperamentis, Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete, liberi tertij, & ultimi,

FINIS

Impressum apud præclaram Cantabrigiam per Io
annem Siberch. Añ. M. D. XXI

M. D. X. X. I.

NOV 14 1918

B 4474.1.5
John Siberch :
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